

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

HOW TO SECURE CORRECTION OF EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT.

THE HOME OF "KING" CARTER.

How to Make a Hot-Bed-Property Sold for Taxes-Pharmacy Laws-Cause of Rust in Middling-Etc.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: If you are in possession of or have access to statistics which show the relative frequency of sudden deaths between the users and the non-users of tobacco, please be so kind as to state the facts in the case; and much obliged.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please be kind enough to answer: Are old and cancelled United States stamps of any value? and, if so, to whom should they be sent at Washington? Oblige very truly, A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly publish in the Query column of your paper the law recently enacted in regard to the non-payment of taxes, under which the State sells the real estate in arrears, and gives a good title to same? If not too long, kindly publish in full and explain the law's operations. If a person allows his taxes to fall into arrears without intent or knowledge on his part (in the case of heirs, for instance), will not the law work a great hardship, and has such a person no redress against those purchasing the real estate under those circumstances? Yours truly, ANXIOUS.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Your office and have the law explained to you. It is too long to publish.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will the Dispatch kindly tell me what causes middling to rust? Also, which is the best to produce butter, milk-feed or bran? J. V. Va.

In regard to the first point as to what causes middlings to rust, this is, in all probability, due to a fungus growth. The best preventive is to keep the middlings in a dry place and not allow them to become moist or heated. As soon as the "rust" is noticed, the middlings should be thoroughly dried out and aired.

In regard to the second point, our correspondent is so indefinite in the use of the term "milk-feed" that it is impossible to give an intelligent answer.

Pharmacy Laws.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please inform me, in your Sunday's issue, which of the States have examining boards and laws regulating the practice of pharmacy, and oblige.

All States and Territories except Alaska, Arizona, Indiana Territory, Illinois, and Nevada have pharmacy laws. In thirty-seven instances the law applies territorially to the whole State or district in which it is enacted. Twelve acts, however, have only a limited application, depending upon the distribution of the population. The Maryland law applies to Baltimore; Kings county, to Brooklyn; Erie county, to Buffalo, and New York, to New York city, etc. The law in Arkansas, Delaware, and Tennessee applies only to incorporated cities and towns. The law in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, and Texas applies only to towns of a certain population, varying from 500 to 1,500.

Insurance Question.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please give the law and your opinion on the following: "A" insures his life for \$5,000, with his wife as beneficiary. "A" has kept this policy in force from 1880 to 1886, paying \$1,500 premiums. "A" assigns this policy to "B" for the purpose of obtaining a line of credit for the beneficiary, who some short time after assigns "B" shortly after assignments claimed not to be able to hold policy and pay premiums, and would sell policy, beneficiary owing him \$20 at the time, which "A" could not pay at the time. Under these circumstances "A" and the beneficiary assigned, sold, and deeded this policy for consideration of the \$20 to "B." Now "B" is holding policy, paying the premiums. If "A" died is "B" entitled by law to the \$5,000, or only what the beneficiary owes "B," and have minor children any claim on such a policy? A. READER.

The above query, though rather complicated, is very similar to one answered about three weeks since, to which "A. Reader" is referred. The first assignment is invalid, as against the beneficiary, who was not a party to it. The wife had a contingent interest, of which she could not be divested without her consent. (See Indiana Court of Appeals; Union Central Life vs. Woods.)

The second assignment of "A" and the beneficiary is valid to the extent of the latter's indebtedness, including the amount of premiums subsequently paid by "B," with interest, "only that, and nothing more." In the event of "A's" death, therefore, "B" is not entitled to the face of the policy (\$5,000), but only to the amount of the original indebtedness (\$250), plus subsequent premiums, with interest, as subsequently stated, and the beneficiary, if living, or heirs or estate of the beneficiary, if dead, would be entitled to any excess beyond the indebtedness above specified. This is in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court previously given, and any other construction would constitute a "wagering contract," which is contrary to public policy, and could not, therefore, be enforced by law.

How to Make a Hot-Bed.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please publish direction for making a hot-bed. WE.

To make a hot-bed, procure enough fresh stable manure to make a thickness of two and a half feet over the space to be occupied by the bed; add to this one third of fresh tree-leaves, and mix by turning over the manure and leaves together. Fermentation will soon take place, and after five or six days turn the whole again, shaking very thoroughly, so that the leaves will be well incorporated in the manure.

When fermentation proceeds for several days after this second turning, it will be ready to put in shape for a hot-bed. Select a sheltered place, and mark off the size of the frame to be used, adding to it an additional eighteen inches all 'round the space; this will make the bed that much larger than the frame, which will better economize the heat under the frame. Spread the prepared material evenly over the space, tramping it down as layer after layer is added, building up the sides perfectly solid and square. Glazed sashes for a hot-bed are usually 6 feet in length and about 3 feet in

width; the frame is made with boards; the front being 10 or 12 inches in height, and the back about 8 inches higher; set anywhere from southeast to south, the latter to catch the rays of the morning sun. After the bed is completed as described, the heat will rise in a few days, and when it shows somewhat subsiding, and snows about 35 degrees by a thermometer, plunged just under the surface, it can then be covered with eight inches of good soil, and seeds, sown at once. This soil should be made quite firm before the seeds are sown. If the heat becomes too great, raising the temperature of the frame to 50 degrees or so, the sashes can be propped up for the admission of air, taking care not to admit air too freely when the outer temperature is below freezing.

"King" Carter.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will the Dispatch kindly answer, through the Query column the following questions: (Q) Where is the home of King Carter, situated in what county, and (2) is the chapel still standing; and (3) who owns the old place? Who lives there now? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige one of his great-grandchildren.

In Lancaster county, near the Rappahannock river. It was called Corotoman, and the old estate was an extensive one, lying between Carter's creek and Corotoman river. The Corotoman residence was burned by the British in 1812.

Land Assessments.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: A property, consisting of one quarter of an acre of ground, with dwelling and wood-house on lot, was assessed at \$500. In 1886 the owner tore away part of the old dwelling, remodelled, and added to it at an actual cost value of two thirds of the first value to property. In 1887 the reassessment was made, but the assessor never called on the owner, or in any way ascertained from the owner the cost of the improvements. The owner knew nothing of the reassessment until upon making payment of State and county taxes, the valuation of this property was found to be raised to \$1,500. The law in regard to this reads "that protest must be made previous to October succeeding the reassessment. Does not a county court possess the right to correct an error? The owner is informed that the exorbitant tax or excessive valuation must be paid for five years. Is it the duty of the assessor to see the owner or agent of the property? The owner is the more troubled, because the surrounding property has not been valued in proportion. The increase is a grievous burden. If the County Court has no power to correct errors, where can one apply for redress? Does the State Legislature make provision for this? A. C.

New Plymouth, Lunenburg, Va.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: At a sale held for delinquent land by the Treasurer of the county, I bought three parcels of land. Such land cannot be found. In what way can I get my money refunded? Has the County Judge the power to order the Treasurer to refund it. If not so, it looks as if the State obtained my money under false pretences. By answering the above you will oblige, G. S.

In answer to "A. C." we would say that section 44 of the Code, as amended by the act of March 8, 1894, provides that any person feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment of his lands or lots may apply to the County Court of the county, or Corporation Court of the city, in which the land lies at any time prior to the first day of February of the next succeeding year after such assessment, and not after, to have the assessment of his lands or lots corrected. The last assessment of real estate was made in the year 1886, and those aggrieved by the assessment by the assessors had the right to apply at any time before February 1, 1887, to the court of the county or city in which the real estate was situated for correction of the assessment, but no right to make such application after that date. If such application was not made before February 1, 1887, the value placed upon the real estate by the assessor must stand as the basis for taxation until the next assessment is made in the year 1900.

In reply to G. S.: The statutes provide no remedy for one aggrieved in the manner recited. The Legislature alone can give you relief.

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question each.

We cannot publish copyrighted songs and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright.

This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention the answer to which would necessitate the advertising of any person's business or wares.

Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions. Every week numbers of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered.

Many queries are not answered because similar ones have been recently answered.

We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of old coins. For that information write to some dealer in them.

We cannot undertake to answer queries by mail; we can only answer them through this column.

We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some historical or peculiar literary merit, and is not of easy access to the average reader.

Address: Query Editor, Dispatch Office, Richmond, Va.

Book Reviews.

THE FIRST BATTLE. A Story of the Campaign of 1862. By William J. Bryan, together with a Collection of His Speeches, and a Biographical Sketch by His Wife. Illustrated. W. B. Conkey & Co., Chicago. Pages, 630. This is pre-eminently a Bryan book. Its contents were mostly written and spoken by him, except the sketch of his life, which was prepared at the instance of the publishers, by his wife. She says that her relation to him prohibited both criticism and eulogy, and confined her to a mere statement of facts. But these facts involve a good deal of legislation. Mr. Bryan's antecedents and opportunities were honorable and favorable and his own progress has been highly creditable. The front cover bears his portrait and bold autograph in silver, whilst the title is in gilt letters—significant, we suppose, of his bimetalism. The frontispiece is

his portrait again, and yet we have him further at four stages of his life—at 4, 20, 36, and 56 years of age. These are sent along with a fine likeness (and a sketch) of Mrs. Bryan and their three children; and if he had been elected there would have been another. Besides all these biographical features, there are views of his library and writing set, his parents', and three residences in Illinois and Nebraska.

Among the thirty other portraits are included, not only Sewall, our own Daniel, and prominent associates, but McKinley and Hobart. Their sixteen-million-money-bag Hanna is omitted. Three leading Bryan men are introduced in another and unique manner: The work is "dedicated to the three pioneers"—Bland, Weaver, and Teller—whose likenesses are grouped upon a shield emblemized with a sunburst. Brief sketches of them are also given.

The illustrations are very well executed, and do not end with what have been enumerated. They embrace scenes of the convention held at the meeting at Rochester, "a study in hats," "A snapshot and crowd at Wellsville, O.," and maps of the campaign journeyings. The author's preface is in fac-simile autograph, and in his introduction he prescribes the way for the great campaign of 1896 with an account of his action in the Congresses of which he was a member. About the longest speech he made in the House, which he delivered against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. There are in it reports of near eighty of his speeches, of all kinds, topics, and platforms, and other documents relating to the late presidential contest. There are also tables showing the electoral votes of 1860 and 1868. The work concludes with three brief chapters on Reminiscences, Explanations, and The Future. All these things make a large volume, and the publishers have made it a handsome one, and a very large portion of whose contents bear upon the campaign of 1896 to an unusual extent for the campaign of 1896 was not only one of vast importance and intense interest, but largely conducted in an unaccustomed manner. Bryan was almost everywhere to the people and Hanna paid people to go to McKinley. Silver, gold, tariff, and everything which must go to make up McKinley's Administration, being duly considered, we still believe that the inauguration of Bryan as President would be far more conducive to the country's welfare.

NOR WIFE, NOR MAID. By Mrs. Hungerford. Author of "Peter's Wife." The Three Graces, etc. American Publishing Corporation, New York, 1894. Pages, 285. Price, 50 cents. This is the last fruit, unless she has left some posthumous production of which we are not advised, of the popular pen of "The Duchess," for that pen is now as silent as her grave. We borrow the following notice of her: "The death of 'The Duchess' removed a writer who has amused and entertained many people since her literary career began. 'The Duchess' was Margaret Hamilton Hungerford, formerly Mrs. Argyle, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, rector of one of the oldest churches in Ireland, at Roscrea. She wrote while in school, but adopted literature as a profession after the death of her husband in order to support herself and her three little children. She was successful from the first. Her three earliest efforts—'Phyllis,' 'Molly Bawn,' and 'A Fairy Lullaby'—which appeared in 1871, 1872, and 1873, respectively, achieved immediate popularity. The subsequent volumes, bearing the assumed name 'The Duchess,' commanded ready sales. The income from her literary productions enabled her to live in ease. She produced more than thirty novels. 'Mrs. Geoffrey,' 'Undercurrents,' and 'A Born Coquette,' are among her most popular tales, after those mentioned above. It is said that more than 250,000 copies of her 'Phyllis' have been sold."

Mr. H. P. Cook.

Mr. H. P. Cook, of 32 Walker street, Atlanta, Ga., suffered intensely from catarrh. He says:

"I at first thought I had only a bad cold, and didn't give much attention to the obstructions in my nose and throat. This soon became noticeable, and began to so inconvenience me, that I applied for treatment and was given the usual local applications of sprays, washes, etc. The immediate effect of the treatment was to relieve me, but only for a short time after application, and I could easily see that the disease was growing worse steadily, and seemed to grow deeper toward my lungs; my nose and throat were constantly choked up, so that I was all the time hawking and spitting, and to add to it all, the disease became very offensive. I was unable to obtain much sleep, being compelled to get up constantly during the night to clear my throat and keep from choking. I tried various treatments without relief, as none of the medicines seemed to reach the disease. Finally, some one recommended S. S. S., and before one recommended bottle, I felt better. I continued the medicine, and it cured me permanently. I truly believe S. S. S. is the only cure for catarrh, the most abominable of all diseases."

S. S. S. is unlike all other blood remedies, because it is more than a mere tonic, and goes directly to the seat of all blood diseases, and cures the most aggravated cases of Cancer, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address, by SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

High Notions.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.)

Everything that has life feels the upward and outward impulse—the desire to grow and expand. What we call ambition is only this force within us. It moves us for the better; to improvement in everything. To grow smaller is to waste and wither; to go towards death. Life is a thing to be fed and cultivated and cherished and increased. Our impulses and energies make our life. The power within that directs and controls, and gives character to these is the heart; out of it are the issues of life. We can consider the lilies, and learn from them unselfish, instinctive, natural growth, and increase in size, in loveliness, in fragrance, in diffusive delightfulness. They have plenty of spirit and life and character; they develop to the fullest all the virtue and grace that is in them. But, while we admire and enjoy them, we do not receive from them the slightest suggestion of what we call ambition. They do not appear to be seeking their own, but only in the light of the sun, to be doing their duty in that state, in which their Maker has set them. And how unquestioned is their respectability; how great their glory! There is no more of selfish ambition about the oak than there is about the lily. Its life, the will of its Creator, is the heart of the acorn. The oak no sooner begins to feel itself, but it throws out its baby-branches; it sends down its roots to the depths of the earth, and fastens itself and its strong foundations in the rocks, and spreads its laterals to the rivers; and it sends up its shoots towards the heavens. Its life is not in darkness, but in the light; in the light its grand development manifests itself—but there is no suggestion of ambition in it; its great limbs mean only strength, and officers of comfort and service to man. Its leaves and acorns are beautiful in their simplicity, mean life for itself, and reproductions of itself for generations to come. It is strong to resist tempests; it is outspreading to afford protection; it is grand and beautiful to inspire and delight the heart of man, and give honor to the Almighty.

There is nothing in nature to teach selfish ambition, though there is everything to animate and instruct the heart and fortify the soul.

The typical man is "as a hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempest, as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

The common-place, ambitious man is altogether out of the order and harmony of nature. His development is not from within. The germ of manhood is faith; conscious divineness, and kinship to the Almighty, and sense of the image of God. This is knowledge of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ; the life immortal. On this foundation, and out of this germ, develops life worth living; first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear; the fulness of manhood, out of the life revived by the Spirit of God.

This is the true evolution of manhood. This is the true life misinterpreted by worldly ambition.

A more desire for place, position, prominence, regardless of merit, has no respectable place in nature. It is only the weed or stubble. Essential virtue and real manhood are fed by everything. All the

Abominable Catarrh.

It is not reasonable to expect to be cured of any disease, no matter how constant and persevering the treatment, when that treatment is altogether misdirected, and can not possibly reach the trouble.

This explains why those afflicted with catarrh meet with so much discouragement. Though they faithfully take the usual treatment consisting of sprays, washes, etc., and pass through the summer without much discomfort, as soon as cold weather returns, they find themselves more firmly in the grip of the disease than ever. Such results could hardly be expected if the proper treatment had been given.

Any one who has had experience with catarrh will readily admit that it is one of the most obstinate of diseases; it is easy to see, therefore, that it is deep-seated, and that no remedy which merely reaches the surface can have the slightest effect upon it. The only known cure for catarrh is a real blood remedy, one which gets at the seat of the disease—the cause of the trouble—and forces it from the system. Such a remedy is S. S. S. (Swift's Specific).



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beauties and glories of the outside world contribute to their enjoyment.

The common sun, the air, the skies, to them are opening Paradise. The spirits of just men, in the present and in the past, are in sympathy with them, and are a part of their life. The rising material and buoyancy of life come of piety, virtue, and intelligence. He that loveth pureness of heart, for the grace of his lips, the King shall be his friend. And all his acquisitions, growth, and life will be of the earth. The places from which the greatest influence has flowed have been a manger; the humble house of two sisters and a brother, and an outside well. And the bounty that has given a keynote to the world's charities was the modest deposit of two mites into the treasury of God. All the leanings of defunct millionaires could not approach it. The supreme act of self-sacrifice has fulfilled its promise—"If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto Me."

A Beautiful Home Marriage.

The marriage of Miss May E. Taylor, of Farmville, and Mr. Albert F. Howard, of New York, took place at "Needham," the home of the bride, on Wednesday, 10th at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Farmville, performed the ceremony, which was both pretty and touching. The bride was attired in a stylish and becoming light green suit. She received quite a number of useful and handsome presents. Miss M. Owen, of Green Bay, was maid of honor, and little Ruth Houston, of Farmville, acted beautifully as flower-girl. The parlor was tastefully and originally decorated with flowers and evergreens of several kinds. There were only twenty friends present. After the ceremony refreshments were served.

What Next?

(Buffalo Medical Journal.) We have boiled the hydrant water. We have sterilized the milk. We have strained the prowling microbe through the finest kind of silk. We have bought and we have borrowed every patent health device. And at last the doctor tells us That we've got to boil the ice.

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Matters little where you sit, the enjoyment is keener with a pair of Opera-Glasses to make the plain plainer. The expense of Opera-Glasses ends with the purchase. Good Lemaire Glass, \$5.

Cases of every description.

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Cut out 3 coupons of different dates and bring them with 10 cents to our counter, or send them with 10 cents and a two-cent postage stamp, if you wish them mailed to any address. In the latter event, address

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for one week, beginning Monday morning, ending next Saturday night—

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two separable Collars and separable Link Cuffs, at

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Yes, we have them. As to price, you are fancy free from 98c. to the Royal Blue at \$4.

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Do you like our guarantee?—MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

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GOLD DUST.

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(STATE DEPOSITORY)

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Next Sunday's issue of the DISPATCH will contain a special pointer from us. Look for it.

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Have obtained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness and germination, causing our business in the same to become one of the largest in the United States. Handling these Seeds in the large quantities that we do, also enables us to sell at the lowest possible prices, quality considered. WOOD'S SEED BOOK gives the fullest information about Grasses and Clovers—sells the different sorts are adapted for—best combinations to give largest results in hay or pasture—care of pastures and meadows, etc., etc. A postal will bring this book to you. Prices and samples of Grass and Clover Seeds sent on application.

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